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tion of the means of subsistence, between the country and the capital.

Done and concluded at Lisbon, this 30th day of August, 1808.

Signed, G. MURRAY, Quar. Mas. Gen.
KELLERMAN, le Gen. de Divis.

We Duke of Abrantes, General in Chief of the French army, have ratified and do ratify the Additional Articles of the Convention, to be executed according to their form and tenor.

Signed, The Duke of ABRANTES.
(A true Copy.)

A. J. Dalrymple, Capt. Military Sec.

Protest made by Bernardin Freire de Andrade, General of the Portuguese troops, against the Articles of the Convention agreed on between the English and French armies, for the evacuation of Portugal.

"I protest, in general, on account of this treaty being totally void of that deference due to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, or the Government that represents him; on account of what may be hostile in it to the sovereign authority and independence of this Government, and for all that may be against the honour, safety, and interests of the nation; and in particular, I protest against what is stipulated in the following articles:

"Articles I. IV. and XII.—Because these articles determine the surrender of Portuguese fortified places, stores, and ships, to the English forces, without solemnly declaring that this surrender is momentary, and that it is intended they should be immediately restored to the Prince Regent of Portugal, or the government that may represent him, to whom they belong, and in whose aid the English forces came as auxiliaries!

"Art. XVI.—Because it permits the residence in Portugal of the individuals mentioned in it.

"Art. XVII.—Because it attempts to tie down the government of this kingdom, not to bring to justice and condign punishment those persons who have been notoriously and scandalously disloyal to their prince and their country, by joining and serving the French party: and, even if the protection of the English army should be allowed to screen them from the punishment they have deserved, still it should not prevent their expulsion, whereby this country would no longer have to fear being again betrayed by the same men.

"First, of the additional articles.—This article can by no means bind the government of this kingdom, as no reciprocal conditions are stipulated.

"I protest, finally, on account of the want of attention to the safety of the inhabitants of the capital and its environs, nothing having been stipulated in their favour to insure their not being still vexed and oppressed by the French during their stay—not even an equivalent for what is established by Article XVI. and XVII. in favour of the French and their followers.

"And to these heads I limit my protest, in order not to make too long a list, passing over other subjects of less importance, such as the concession of 800 horses, which was made without considering that they almost all belong to Portugal, and thus cannot be considered as the property of the French; that of the magazines of the army, filled at the expense of the country, and consequently only belonging by fact, not by right, to the unjust occupants of the country. (Signed)

BERNARDIN FREIRE D'ANDRADE."

Head-quarters, at the Encarnacion, Sept. 14.

CITY OF LONDON ADDRESS.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble and dutiful Addresses and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in common Council assembled.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, most humbly approach your Majesty with renewed assurances of attachment to your Majesty's most sacred person and government, and veneration for the free principles of the British Constitution, to express to your Majesty our grief and astonishment at the extraordinary and disgraceful Convention lately entered into by the commanders of your Majesty's forces in Portugal, and the commander of the French army in Lisbon.

The circumstances attending this afflicting event cannot be contemplated in British minds without the most painful emotions, and all ranks of your Majesty's subjects seem to have felt the utmost concern and indignation at a treaty so humiliating and degrading to this country and its allies; after a signal victory gained by the valour and discipline of British troops, by which the enemy appears to have been cut off from all means of succour or escape. We have the sad mortification of seeing the laurels, so nobly acquired, torn from the brows of our brave soldiers, and terms granted to the enemy disgraceful to the British name, and injurious to the best interests of the British nation.

Besides the restitution of the Russian fleet, upon a definitive treaty of peace with that power, and the sending back to their country, without exchange, so large a number of Russian sailors; by this ignominious convention, British fleets are to convey to France the French army and its plunder, where they will be at liberty immediately to recommence their active operations against us or our allies. The guarantee and safe conveyance of their plunder cannot but prove irritating to the pillaged inhabitants, over whom they have tyrannized, and for whose deliverance and protection the British army was sent; and the full recognition of the title and dignity of the Emperor of France, while all mention of the government of Portugal is omitted, must be considered as highly disrespectful to the legislative authority of that country.

We therefore humbly pray your Majesty, in justice to the outraged feelings of a brave, injured, and indignant people, whose blood and treasure have been thus expended, as well as to retrieve the wounded honour of the country, and to remove from its character so foul a stain in the eyes of Europe, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased immediately to institute such an inquiry into this dishonourable and unprecedented transaction, as will lead to the discovery and punishment of those by whose misconduct and incapacity the cause of the country, and its allies, has been so shamefully sacrificed.

We beg to assure your Majesty of our unalterable fidelity and earnest desire to co-operate in every measure conducive to the peace, honour, and security of your Majesty's dominions.

Signed by order of the Court,

HENRY WOODTHORPE.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return the following answer :

I am fully sensible of your loyalty and attachment to my person and government. I give credit to the motives which dictated your petition and address; but I must remind you that it is inconsistent with the principles of British justice, to pronounce judgment without previous investigation. I should have hoped that recent occurrences would have convinced you that I am at all times ready to institute inquiries on occasions, in which the character of the country, or the honour of my arms is concerned; and that the interposition of the city of London could not be necessary for inducing me to direct due inquiry to be made into a transaction, which has disappointed the hopes and expectations of the nation.

This article not having come in time to be inserted in its proper place, we give it room here.

THE subject of the Political Retrospect in your last two numbers, having engrossed a considerable share of public attention, both in conversation and through the medium of the Press, suffer me, without entering further into its merits at present, to make one observation. I fear a principal objection which influences many in relation to the line of politics adopted by the writer of that article, is, because he does not season it with *vulgar abuse* of Bonaparte. I have long regretted, that the public taste has been so vitiated, as to approve of the most scurrilous abuse of this man. It is ungenerous and unmanly to abuse an enemy. His conduct is justly reprehensible as the destroyer of liberty, and he is the most assailable on the principles of virtuous freedom, to which he has shown himself the determined, and I am sorry to add, hitherto the successful opponent. From the quiver of liberty we must bring the arrows with which he can be most effectually combated. To this mode of attack let us have recourse, and not to the unmanly practice of throwing dirt at him at a distance. The one is nobly virtuous, the other is disgusting and cowardly in the extreme.

I am often inclined to suspect, that the most abusive and noisy assailants of Bonaparte might possibly in a change of times, be the foremost to crouch to the power of the man, whom they now so plentifully load with reproach. A different conduct may be reasonably expected from those who act on *principle*. There is a sturdy independence in such, which leads them to avoid all unmanly acts of opposition, and which would enable them to resist the frowns of the tyrant, even though they were in his immediate presence. I greatly regret that this lofty spirit of independence is so little fashionable among my countrymen of these united kingdoms.

We have too much of that grovelling selfish disposition, which looks only to our present petty interests, and to disregard the general good. An almost universal selfishness appears the epidemic of the times. To these unworthy motives, we are to attribute the too

general practice of blaming or praising nations as they appear to promote, or to thwart our views. The Spaniards are praised by many, not really for their patriotism, but because they are supposed to promote our selfish interests.

The Emperor of Russia, is at one time *our magnanimous ally*, and at another is marked with every opprobrious epithet; while the man remains the same, probably alike undeserving of our praise at one time, or of our censure at the other. The embargo laid on her trade by America, is seldom viewed as it

may affect the interests of her own citizens, but as it is supposed to be injurious to our commerce; and in entire consistency with this prevailing fondness to be duped, our public papers, seldom give us extracts from any, but the federal prints. Lest our prejudices should be thwarted, or that we should be puzzled by hearing both sides, they kindly suppress most of what is said in America in favour of the measure. Oh! selfishness! what evils dost thou carry in thy train!

A BYESTANDER.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

LADY MOIRA.

The following sketch of this estimable character recently deceased, was sent to us by a Correspondent, and though her death did not occur since the commencement of our Magazine, yet we trust the tribute of friendship will not be considered to be mistimed:

At this moment, when Ireland, deserted by her nobility and gentry, languishes and expects redress only in the long perspective of time, she has lost a character of invaluable and exalted worth...Although a female's it may well be deemed to have been a public and patriotic one, and possessed of the rare merit of uniform zeal for the welfare of Society...This venerable and meritorious Personage, an Englishwoman by birth, but Irish and naturalized to this soil by long residence, and the benevolence and wisdom of a heart, which felt sympathy for fellow creature, without one vile consideration of bigotry, prejudice, or pride; became a bright honour, and real benefactress to Ireland...A mind rigorous to a great degree, a wit playful and poignant, a keen discrimination, and a soul capable of great resolves, were her's.

This rare example of public and private virtue is extinguished...The void is the more painful and lamentable, for patriotism is likely to be more and more unfashionable... On the accomplishment of Ireland's final degradation, though every thing gratifying to the feelings of nobility awaited her in the superior country, and little remain here to induce the higher classes to reside... this distinguished person preferred the deserted friend: to the opulent and luxurious neighbour: on Irish land she had long pursued a course of beneficence; in Irish land she pursued it, when disgusting want of principle, and unfortunate weakness, had levelled

it to a province; on Irish land the intellectual lustre of this august sanctuary of virtue shone to the last sad hour, when Nature refused the vital supply...She died, having never swerved from consistency; happy in her family; resigned to the will of Providence, and mourned by an entire nation with the unbought and genuine feeling of woe...As the companion of danger and pain is always endeared to us, this excellent woman had obtained greater hold on the affections of this people...By no means sensibly attached to party, she saw the errors and weakness of the different existing ones, but with true wisdom excused what she could, and hoped where she might...She early foresaw and predicted the fall of the late Ministry unless they ventured on salutary and grand measures for Ireland...She did so, almost before they were well fixed in their offices, and on the decease of the great character * which upheld them (and whose fate drew torrents of tears from her, for in his loss she bewailed *the long catalogue of future misfortunes to her Country*) she felt by melancholy presentiment, that *the tomb must soon open for herself, and she felt that she would descend into it hopeless of political good.*

ULSTER.

ANTRIM....*Married*.... Arthur Woods, of the Falls, esq. to Miss Isabella Blair, of Ballyvagh, near Larne. Captain J. Long, of the brig *Retrieve*, to Miss Campbell. J. McPeake, of Moneymore, merchant, to Miss Eliza Hamill, daughter of Mr. M. Hamill, of the Falls. In Belfast, Mr. J. Alderick, to Miss Mercer of Hillsborough. Mr. J. Canning, to Miss Anne Brady, Salt-water bridge. The Rev. Blayney Mitchell, to Miss Lydia Stewart, daughter of the late Mr. Stewart of Wilmont, esq.

*Mr. Fox.